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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/511,735	10/18/2004	BANDI PARTHASARADHI REDDY	H1089/20022	2558
3000	7590	11/13/2007	EXAMINER	
CAESAR, RIVISE, BERNSTEIN, COHEN & POKOTILOW, LTD. 11TH FLOOR, SEVEN PENN CENTER 1635 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-2212			CHANG, CELIA C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1625	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/13/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

[patents@crbcp.com](mailto:patents@crbcp.com)

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/511,735	PARTHASARADHI REDDY ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Celia Chang	1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 September 2007.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                  2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11, 14-24, 26 and 27 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-11, 20-24, 26 and 27 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 14-19 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group III, claims 12-19, and 25 in the reply filed on Sept. 11, 2007 is acknowledged.

Claims 12-13 and 25 have been canceled. Claims 1-11, 20-24, 26-27, being drawn to the non-elected claims, are withdrawn from consideration per 37 CFR 1.142(b).

Claims 14-19 are pending.

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 97/46527.

*Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)*

WO 97/46527 disclosed process and variations thereof for making crystalline hydrates of the instant application, see entire article, especially polymorph I.

*Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP §2141.02)*

The difference between the instant claims and the prior art process is that more specific solvents are named in the dependent claims and the products were described with specific physical properties.

*Finding of prima facie obviousness—rational and motivation (MPEP§2142-2143)*

It is *prima facie* obvious to pick and choose reacting solvents and conditions to obtain optimum conditions for best yielding of the desired product. One in the chemical art is well provided with such skill and the WO 97/46527 provided detailed exemplification in variation of experimental conditions. Therefore, the picking and choosing of an alternative operating condition consistent with the expectation of optimum product would be produced is *prima facie* obvious in the chemical art.

3. Claims 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

"The standard for determining whether the specification meets the enablement requirement [in accordance with the statute] was cast in the Supreme Court decision of *Mineral Separation v. Hyde*, 242 U.S. 261, 270 (1916) which postured the question: is the experimentation needed to practice the invention undue or unreasonable? That standard is still the one to be applied. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Accordingly, even though the statute does not use the term "undue experimentation," it has been interpreted to require that the claimed invention be enabled so that any person skilled in the art can make and use the invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d at 737, 8 USPQ2d at 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988). See also *United States v. Teletronics, Inc.*, 857 F.2d 778, 785, 8 USPQ2d 1217, 1223 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("The test of enablement is whether one reasonably skilled in the art could make or use the invention from the disclosures in the patent coupled with information known in the art without undue experimentation.").

In the instant case, the rejected claims cover making of a product which will display some 20 peaks using a process non-limited in temperature, quantity or ratio of solvents, kind or quantity of antisolvents etc. Based on the level of skill as stated in the state of the art reference *Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology* Copyright © 2002 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., pp. 95-147, Article Online Posting Date: August 16, 2002, the amount of guidance in the specification, the disclosure does not contain sufficient information to enable one skilled in the pertinent art for recovery of such a product as claimed.

Specifically, the amount of guidance or direction needed to enable an invention is inversely related to the amount of knowledge in the state of the art as well as the predictability in

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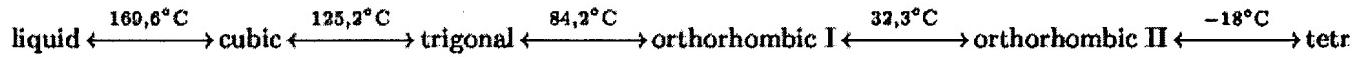
the art. *In re Fisher*, 427 F.2d 833, 839, 166 USPQ 18, 24 (CCPA 1970). The "amount of guidance or direction" refers to that information in the application, as originally filed, that teaches exactly how to make or use the invention. The more that is known in the prior art about the nature of the invention, how to make, and how to use the invention, and the more predictable the art is, the less information needs to be explicitly stated in the specification. In contrast, if little is known in the prior art about the nature of the invention and the art is unpredictable, the specification would need more detail as to how to make and use the invention in order to be enabling. In the field of chemistry generally, there may be times when the well-known unpredictability of chemical reactions will alone be enough to create a reasonable doubt as to the accuracy of a particular broad statement put forward as enabling support for a claim. This will especially be the case where the statement is, on its face, contrary to generally accepted scientific principles. Most often, additional factors, such as the teachings in pertinent references, will be available to substantiate any doubts that the asserted scope of objective enablement is in fact commensurate with the scope of protection sought and to support any demands based thereon for proof."

In the instant case, the state of the art of polymorph recovery is highly unpredictable. See for example *Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology* Copyright © 2002 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., pp. 95-147, Article Online Posting Date: August 16, 2002. This article indicates that many uncertain factors determine morphology, and specifically that the appearance of the crystalline product and its processing characteristics (such as washing and filtration) are affected by crystal habit (i.e., the general shape of a crystal). Relative growth rates of the faces of a crystal determine its shape. Faster growing faces become smaller than slower growing faces and, in the extreme case, may disappear from the crystal altogether. Growth rates depend on the presence of impurities, rates of cooling, temperature, solvent, mixing, and supersaturation. Furthermore, the importance of each of these factors may vary from one crystal face to another, see page 114.

The reference also teaches that polymorphism is a condition wherein crystalline form is intimately associated with processing ("*Polymorphism* is a condition in which chemically identical substances may crystallize into different forms. Each form is, however, only stable

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(thermodynamically) in a certain range of temperature and pressure. In the case of ambient pressure, eg, ammonium nitrate exhibits four changes in form between -18 and 125°C:



Transitions from one polymorphic form to another may be accompanied by changes in process conditions (temperature, pressure, shear or solution composition), transitions from one polymorphic form to another and lead to formation of a solid product with unacceptable properties (eg, melting point or dissolution rate).

In the specification other than the process explicitly disclosed on page 5 example 4 wherein a donepezil hydrochloride monohydrate was obtained, no enablement description can be found for the scope as claimed.

Isolation of a specific polymorph in absence of other forms may be absolutely essential for a crystalline product, eg., one polymorph may have a more desirable color or greater hardness or disperse in water more easily than another polymorph. No basis can be found that only the process of example 4 produced the product that has the characteristics of 2θ of claim 14 and variation of conditions would be devoid of such product. Further, there is no basis to support that variation of condition would not produce product with only *prima facie* obvious variation of the claim 14 product.

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(g)(1) during the course of an interference conducted under section 135 or section 291, another inventor involved therein establishes, to the extent permitted in section 104, that before such person's invention thereof the invention was made by such other inventor and not abandoned, suppressed, or concealed, or (2) before such person's invention thereof, the invention was made in this country by another inventor who had not abandoned, suppressed, or concealed it. In determining priority of invention under this subsection, there shall be considered not only the respective dates of conception and reduction to practice of the invention, but also the reasonable diligence of one who was first to conceive and last to reduce to practice, from a time prior to conception by the other.

Claims 14-19 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(g) as being anticipated by WO 2007/0150052 which designated US.

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Please note that the same monohydrate was disclosed by WO 2007/0150052 and the process of example 21 anticipated the generic claim 14 and rendered the dependent claims obvious since the antisolvent employed in the example is t-bu-methyl ether which is homologous to isopropylether. Applicants are required to either demarcate the claims from the prior art or provide enabling and *factual evidence* that the generic claims are reduced to practice by applicants prior to the filing date of the reference.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Celia Chang, Ph. D. whose telephone number is 571-272-0679. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet L. Andres, Ph. D., can be reached on 571-272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

OACS/Chang  
Oct. 31, 2007

  
Celia Chang  
Primary Examiner  
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